Forest Habitats & Climate Change



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Climate Change Response Framework

www.forestadaptation.org

Considering Climate Change





Considering Climate Change













Habitat + Climate Change

- 1) Forests are changing, due to climate change.
- 2) Some species will fare better, others worse.
 - True for trees and wildlife
 - Climate Change Atlas: <u>www.fs.fed.us/nrs/atlas</u>
- 3) Site conditions and management actions will influence climate risk and opportunities

Changes in Climate

- Warmer temperatures
 - Longer growing seasons
 - Shorter winters
- Altered precipitation
 - Increased variability
 - More extreme events

- Potential for drier summers
 - Moisture stress
 - Drought



Changes in Forests

- Tree species responses
 - Declines in boreal & northern species
 - Southern species favored
 - Changes in forest composition
 & productivity
- Increased disturbance & stress
 - Drought, fire, extreme storms
 - Forest pests & diseases
 - Invasive species



Current habitat based on:

- Temperature
- Precipitation
- Elevation
- Latitude
- Soils
- Slope & Aspect
- Land use
- Competition
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Quaking Aspen



Current Distribution

Modeled Current

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- Competition
- Management

2070-2100 Low Change - Temperature



2070-2100 High Change - Temperature



2070-2100 Low Change - Temperature

2070-2100 Low



2070-2100 High Change - Temperature



2070-2100 High





2070-2100 Low



2070-2100 Low





2070-2100 High



2070-2100 Low





2070-2100 High



Potential "Losers"

- Balsam fir
- Black spruce
- Jack pine
- Northern white-cedar
- Paper birch
- Quaking aspen
- Tamarack
- White spruce

Mixed Results

- American basswood
- Bur oak
- Eastern hemlock
- Red pine
- Sugar maple
- Yellow birch

Potential "Winners"

- American elm
- Ironwood
- Black oak
- Black walnut
- Eastern redcedar

- Sassafras
- Scarlet oak
- Shagbark hickory
- Silver maple
- White oak

Handler et al. 2014, Janowiak et al. 2014

Ruffed Grouse





Ruffed Grouse

2100 Low



Eastern Towhee

2100 Low



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

2100 Low



Potential "Losers"

- Hermit thrush
- Mourning warbler
- Canada warbler Veery
- Black-throated green warbler
- Yellow-bellied sapsucker

Little Change/Stable

- Eastern wood-pewee Song sparrow
- Killdeer
- Red-tailed hawk
- Wood thrush
- Downy woodpecker

Potential "Winners"

- Eastern towhee
- House finch
- Northern bobwhite
- Northern cardinal
- Red-headed & redbellied woodpeckers
- Turkey vulture
- Yellow-throated vireo

Climate Change Atlas: www.fs.fed.us/nrs/atlas;

Putting Info into Practice

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Adaptation in Action



Adaptation: Forests + Wildlife



Adaptation: Forests + Wildlife



www.forestadaptation.org/demonstration-projects

Gogebic County: Mosinee GEMS (grouse-enhanced management system)

- Gogebic County
- 1,100 acres
- Ruffed grouse, woodcock, deer, and snowshoe hare





Gogebic County: Mosinee GEMS

Challenges

- Increased risk of moisture stress
- Long-term decline of quaking aspen
- Trail & access issues

Opportunities

- Species like northern red oak may increase
- Near-term opportunity to regenerate aspen

Appendix 4. Treatment rotation for the Mosinee Grouse Enhanced Management System (stand rotation: rotation number - year of entry)



Gogebic County: Mosinee GEMS

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Trout Unlimited New England (w/ Mass. Dept. of Conservation & Rec.)

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- State Forest
- Poor stream habitat for aquatic organisms, trout

Challenges

- Extreme events, flashy streams
- Poor road crossings
- Anticipated decline of hemlock, stream shading



Trout Unlimited New England (w/ Mass. Dept. of Conservation & Rec.)

<u>Actions</u>

- Riparian management
 - Encourage regeneration of future-adapted species
 - In-stream wood additions
- Culvert replacement — Arch or bridge
- Low-water crossing (rock ford)
 - Eliminate culvert and washout issue



Adaptation: Forests + Wildlife



Adaptation: The Real Story

Same actions–

climate change just makes them that much more important **Small "tweaks"** that improve effectiveness

New & different actions to consider, even some that may seem wild & crazy

*individual results will vary

Summary

- Climate change is changing forests.
- Some species will fare better, others worse.
 - True for trees and wildlife
- Site conditions and management actions will influence climate risk and opportunities

